

S P E E

(All men alive)

I never yet beheld that *special* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other, *Shakspeare.*
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give, *Shakspeare.*
Our Saviour is represented every where in scriptures, as the
special patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their
interests to heart more nearly than those of any other of his
members. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.
O Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare,
was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Davies.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.
That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be
enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time; but doth
afterward have free. *Hoskins.*
Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot
be actually exercised, but on particular times, for it should
be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Spratt's Sermons.*

He bore

A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a *special* care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*

5. Chief in excellence.
The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shakspeare. Henry IV.*

SPECIALLY, adv. [from *special*.]
1. Particularly above others.
Specially the day that thou floodest before the Lord. *Deut.*
A brother beloved, *special* to me. *Phil. xvi.*
2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.
If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury
may, to deliver themselves from an attaind, find it *special*ly. *Hale.*

SPECIALTY. } *n. f.* *Specialities*, French; from *special*] Par-
SPECIAL'ITY. } ticularity.

On these two general heads all other *specialities* are
dependent. *Hecker.*

The packet is not come,

Where that and other *specialities* are bound. *Shakspeare.*
Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakspeare.*

When men were free, that in case they relied upon a bare
contract without *speciality*, the other party might wase his law,
they would not ret upon such contracts without reducing the
debt into a *speciality* which accorded many suits. *Hale.*

SPÉCIES. } *n. f.* [*species*, Latin.]
SPÉC'IALITY. } ticularity.

1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.
A special idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one
common nature that agrees to several singular individual be-
ings: to horse is a special idea or *species* as it agrees to Bu-
cephalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*

2. Class of nature; single order of beings.
He intendeth only the care of the *species* or common natures,
but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single excellencies.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

For we are animals no less,
Although of different *species*, *Hudibras.*
Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me
Yet my whole *species* in myself see. *Dryden.*

A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would
constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body
in the same laws of connexion; and a mind of human capa-
cities would make another *species*, if united to a different bo-
dy in different laws of connexion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representa-
tion.
An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible
is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the
audible doth. *Becon.*
It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of co-
lour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more
unfit it is to transmit the *species*. *Ray on the Creation.*

The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer
to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three
inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters
illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and
indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Representation to the mind.
Wit in the poet, or wit-witness is no other than the facul-
ty of imagination in the writers, which searches over all the
memories of the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs
to represent. *Dryden.*

5. Show; visible exhibition.
Shews and *species* serve best with the common people. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money.
As there was in the time of the greatest splendour of the Ro-
man empire, a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than
there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of
the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.
Arundell on Coins.

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Simples that have place in a compound.
 SPECIFICALLY. { *adj.* [*specificus*, French; *specific* and *facis*.]
 SPECIFICER. {
 1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is.
 That thou to truth the perfect way which it is,
 To thee all her *specific* forms I'll show. *Declar.*
 The underfallings, as to the exertic of this power, is
 subject to the command of the will, though as to the *specific*
 nature of its acts it is determined by the object. *Smith.*
 By whose direction is the nutriment to regularly distributed
 into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their
specific uniformities? *Glenn.*
 These principles I confider not as occult qualities, supposed
 to reful from the *specific* forms of things, but as general laws
 of nature by which the things themselves are formed; the
 truth appearing to us by phenomena, though their causes
 are not yet discovered. *Newton's Optics.*
 As all things were formed according to these *specific* plat-
 forms, to their truth must be measured from their conformity
 to them. *Norris.*
Specific gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or
 weight, which any species of natural bodies have, and by
 which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of
 different kinds. *Quincy.*
 The *specific* qualities of plants reside in their native spring,
 oil and essential salt of the water, fixt salt and earth appear
 to be the same in all plants. *Arbutnot.*
Specific difference is that primary attribute which distin-
 guishes each species from another, while they stand rank-
 ed under the same general nature or genus. I though wine
 differs from other liquors, in that it is the juice of a certain
 fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it
 does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry; the *specific*
 difference of wine therefore is its pelfure from the *specific*
 cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Walt.*
 2. [in medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular
 dilemper. It is usually applied to the *aracana*, or medicines
 that work by occult qualities.
 The operation of purging medicines have been referred to
 a hidden propriety, a *specific* virtue, and the like fusts of
 ignorance. *Becon's Natural History.*
 If he would grind a good decoction of farls, with the usual
specifics, he might enjoy a good health. *Wifeman.*
 SPECIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *specific*.] In such a manner as to
 constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.
 His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must
 be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those fervent
 virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of
 this duty. *Swat's Sermon.*
 Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically* differ
 from the fantastical reason of brutes, which have no conceit
 of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, nor of
 any other universals. *Gran.*
 He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same af-
 fections then as ever since; and that, if an ax head be sup-
 posed to float upon water which is *specifically* lighter, it had been
 supernal. *Becty.*
 TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*.] To mark by
 notation of distinguishing particulars.
 Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common
 influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reason-
 able creature, without any particular, *specifying*, concurrence
 new imparate act of the divine special providence. *Hick.*
 SPECIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *specific*; *specificatio*, Fr.]
 1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.
 This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the
 disputers from wandering away from the precise point of en-
 quiry. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
 2. Particular mention.
 The confutation here speaks generally without the *speci-*
fication of any place. *Asuliffe's Europe.*
 TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specific*, Fr.] To mention;
 to show by some particular marks of distinction.
 As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is ne-
 cessary, to the evidence that they are such, must be great. *Hunter.*
 St. Peter doth not *specify* what these words were. *Burns.*
 He that gives us an exact geography of Greece, within the
 countries, and the uses of their soils are *specified*. *Pope.*
 SPECIMEN. *n. f.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample of a part of any
 thing exhibited that the rest may be known.
 Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before
 multitudes of beholders. *Aduliffe's Spectator.*
 SPECIFICALLY. *adj.* [*specific*, Fr.; *specificus*, Latin.]
 1. Showy; pleasing to the view.
 The rest, far greater part,
 Will dem in outward rites and *specific* forms,
 Religion falsify'd. *Milton.*
 She next I took to wife,
 O that I never had fond with too late!
 Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalia,
 That *specious* monster, my accomplish'd snare. *Milton.*

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2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first view.

Bad men boast
Their *specious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Of close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*
Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recommend them-
selves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its natu-
ral form. *Dryden.*
Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with
the *specious* names of good nature and good manners. *Reges.*
This is the only *specious* objection which our Romish adver-
saries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of
celebracy. *Atterbury.*
SPECIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *specious*.] With fair appearance.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and un sincerity; especially to
that perfonated devotion under which any kind of impiety
wont to be disguised, and put off more *speciously*. *Hammond.*
SPECK, *n. f.* [from *spec*.] A small discoloration; a spot.
Every fly is not dead blind a man. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
When they are happy, when
No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden's Xucid.*
To *SPECK*, *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.
Flour
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold. *Milton.*
SPECKLE, *n. f.* [from *spec*.] Small speck; little spot.
To *SPECKLE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small
spots.
So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his *speckled* breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grafs,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen.*
Speck'd is vanity
Will fillen foon and die,
And leprous fin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*
Saw't thou not late a *speck'd* serpent rear
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy moment he was here. *Dryden.*
The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake;
Plea'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their fork'd tongue and pointless ring shall play. *Pope's Miffiah.*
The tortoise here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the *speck'd* and the white. *Pope.*
SPECKT, or *speight*, *n. f.* A woodpecker. *Ainsworth.*
SPECTACLE, *n. f.* [*ſpectat*, Fr. *ſpectaculum*, Latin.]
1. A show; a gazing block; any thing exhibited to the view as
eminently remarkable.
In open place produc'd they me,
To be a public *spectacle* to all. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
We are made a *spectacle* unto angels, and men. 1 Cor. iv. 9.
2. Any thing perceived by the sight.
Forth riding underneath the cattle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcases he ſpy'd,
The dreadful *spectacle* of that bad houſe of pride. *Fa. Queen.*
When growing from a fence, fennel not glad,
Such *spectacles*, though gentle, are juſt, are ſad. *Denham.*
3. [In the plural.] Glaffes to aid the ſight.
The fixt' ax ge ſuffs
Into the lean and flipp'd pantaolon,
With *spectacles* on noſe and pouch on fide. *Shakeſpear.*
We have helps for the ſight far above *spectacles* and glaſſes. *Bacon.*
It is no fault in the *spectacles* that the blind man fees not.
Glanville's Apology.
Shakeſpeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *ſpecu-*
cles of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found
her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poefy.*
The right *spectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading
the way to the diſcovery of new planets. *Grew.*
This is the reason of the decay of ſight in old men, and
ſhews why their ſight is mended by *spectacles*. *Newton.*
This day, this and ten let us not be told,
That you are ſick and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of *spectacles* and pills. *Swift.*
SPECTACLED, *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with ſpec-
tacles.
All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are ſpectacled to fee him. *Shakeſpear's Coriolanus.*
SPECTATION, *n. f.* [*ſpectatio*, Latin.] Regard; reſpect.
This ſimple *ſpectation* of the lungs is diſtinguiſhed from that
which concomitates a pleuriſy. *Harvey.*
SPECTATOR, *n. f.* [*ſpectateur*, Fr. *ſpectator*, Latin.] A looker
on; a beholder.
More
Than hiſtory can pattern, though deviſ'd
And play'd, to take *spectators*. *Shakeſpear.*
If it proves a good repaſt to the *ſpectators*, the diſt pays
the ſhor. *Shakeſpear's Cymbeline.*
An old gentleman mounting on horſeback got up heavily

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but defired the *ſpectator*; that they would count fourcore and eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*

To make him now *ſpectator* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleaſure hath the owner more than the *ſpectator*? *Seal.*

SPECTATOR. *n. f.* [*ſpectre*, *Fr.* *ſpectrum*, Latin.] Apparition; appearance of perſons dead. *Leake.*

The ghoſts of traitors from the bridge defend,
With bold fanatick *ſpectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical uſe of the word for a *ſpectre*, doth imply an exact reſemblance to ſome real being it repreſents. *Stilling.*

[There are nothing but *ſpectres* the underſtanding raiſes to itſelf to flatter its own lazineſs. *Leake.*

SPECTATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *ſpectator*.] Act of beholding.

Thou ſtaſt ſit'th th' fate of hanging, or of ſome death more long in *ſpectatorſhip*, and cruellier in ſuffering. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPECTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An image; a viſible form.

This prim'd had ſome veins running along within the glaſs, from the one end to the other, which ſcattered ſome of the ſun's light irregularly, but had no ſenſible effect in encreaſing the length of the coloured ſpectrum. *Newton's Opticks.*

SPECULAR. *n. f.* [*ſpecularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glaſs.
It were but madneſs now t' impart
The skill of *ſpecular* ſtone. *Dante.*

Quickilver may by the fire alone, in glaſs-veſſels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *ſpecular* as before. *Boyle.*

A ſpeculum of metal without glaſs, made ſome years ſince for optical uſes, and very well wrought, produced none of thoſe rings; and thence I underſtood that theſe rings ariſe not from *ſpecular* ſurface alone, but depend upon the two ſurfaces of the plate of glaſs whereof the ſpeculum was made, and upon the thickneſs of the glaſs between them. *Newton.*

2. Aſſiding fight. Improper.

The hidden way
Of nature would't thou know, how fiſt the frames
All things in miniature? thy *ſpecular* orb
Apply to well diſſected kernels; lo!
In each obſerve the ſpender threads
Of fiſt-beginning trees. *Philips.*

To *SPECULATE*. *v. n.* [*ſpecular*, *Fr.* *ſpecular*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Conſider the quantity, and not *ſpeculate* upon an intricate relation. *Dixie on Bodies.*

As our news-writers record many facts which afford great matter of ſpeculation, their readers *ſpeculate* accordingly, and by their variety of conjectures become confummate ſtationeſs.

Addiſon.

To *SPECULATE*. *v. a.* To conſider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gaze, or look upward with the eye, but to have his thoughts ſublime; and not only behold, but *ſpeculate* their nature with the eye of the underſtanding. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SPECULATION. *n. f.* [*ſpeculation*, *Fr.* from *ſpeculate*.]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

2. Examiner; ſpy. This word is found no where elſe, and probably is here miſprinted for *ſpeculator*.

They who have, as who have not, whom their great ſtars
Throne and fet high? ſervants
Which are to France the ſpies and *ſpeculations*,
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all theſe things being fully perſuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men ſhould do the like; there remained after *ſpeculation*, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. *Hobbes.*

Thenceforth to *ſpeculations* high or deep,
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Conſider'd all things viſible. *Milton.*

News writers afford matter of *ſpeculation*.

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and moſt part of his natural *ſpeculation*. *Addiſon.*

5. Mental ſcheme not reduced to practice.

This terreſtrial globe, which before was only round in *ſpeculation*, has ſince been ſurrounded by the fortune and boldneſs of many navigators. *Temple.*

6. Power of fight. Not in uſe.

Thy bones are marrowleſs; thy blood is cold;
Thou haſt no *ſpeculation* in thoſe eyes
Thou ſta'ſt with. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPECULATIVE. *adj.* [*ſpeculativ*, *Fr.* from *ſpeculate*.]

1. Given to ſpeculation; contemplative.

If all other uſes were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *ſpeculative* and delighted with contemplation in itſelf, they were to be known even for meer knowledge ſake. *Hobbes.*

It encourages *ſpeculative* perſons who have no turn of mind to encreaſe their fortunes. *Addiſon.*

2. Theoretical.

